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WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY BILL TO BECOME A LAW THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL SIGN THE BILL-REASONS FOR HIS ACTION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- The President has informed his friends to-day that he will sign the Currency bill which was agreed to by the House yesterday. This bill contained several features which the President does not like, and does not contain many other provisions which he desired to see in any bill that was to become law: but he has been persuaded to give it his approval, hoping that next Winter some positive steps toward the resump tion of specie payments may be taken.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE DISTRICT DEBT. HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS SENT UNDER A MISAP-

PREHENSION-A PLAN THAT WOULD HAVE FILLED THE POCKETS OF THE RING-ITS DEFEAT, AND GEN, GRANT'S EXPLANATION OF THE WAY IN WHICH HE WAS INDUCED TO SEND THE MESSAGE IFROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 20.-The President's special message recommending a change in the character of the bonds into which it is proposed to fund the floating indebtedness of the District of Columbia. did not meet with a favorable reception. It is true, without doubt, that the 3-65 bonds proposed will not be worth par, either in gold or legal tenders, and it was not intended either by the Comby Congress, that they should The claims against the District and the Board of Public Works, besides interest on the debt and the pay of employes, are mostly evidenced by certifientes of indebtedness, eight per cent certificates, The majority of these were issued many months, or a year ago, and have passed from the hands of the contractors, to whom they were originally given. The current price of Board certifieates for eight or ten months has not been more than 50 cents on a dollar, and many those who now have them bought them for speculation at rates even lower than these. Since it became known that the Joint Committee would make no provision for funding these certilicates, they have advanced 8 or 10 per cent in the market. Where they are held by contractors, allowance has generally been made in fixing the price of contract work for the fact that it was to be paid for in depreciated paper. The largest holders of the District paper are the members of the District Ring.

his account \$100,000 worth of it. If the President's recommendation, that the interest on the funding bonds be increased so as to make them worth par, either in coin or legal tenders, were carried into effect, the members of the Ring, Seuatorial speculators, and others, would realize at once a profit of from 30 to 100 per cent on their invest ments, which in the aggregate would amount to several millions of dollars. When it became apparent to the Ring that they could not defeat the Committee's bill, its members concentrated their efforts to have it amended as is new suggested by the President. Being unsuccessful in that they went to Gen. Grant.

during the past month or two, great amounts of real

estate, and agreeing to receive in payment Board

certificates. Some members of Congress have also

invested in this paper, one Senator having ordered a

prominent firm of brokers in this city to purchase on

The Joint Investigating Committee called on the President to-day to consult with him in regard to his message. When the matter was fully explained to him, he entirely concurred with the Committee, and said that he had not understood the subject before. He asked the Committee to make this statement in their report, and it was at first put in, but the Committee afterward concluded to omit it The Committee, in considering the President's message, had the evidence before them that a syndicate, consisting of all the prominent members of the late District Ring and some of their most favored contractors, had been formed, and that they held or controlled about \$3,000,000 worth of District securities. These men by misrepresentation induced Gen. Grant to send his message to Congress. They have been defeated in their purpose, although District securities advanced in the market from 10 to 15 per cent in consequence of the message.

TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President sent the following message to Congress on Saturday:

To the Scante and House of Representives: I respectfully invite the attention of Congress to one feature of the ball entitled "An act for the government of the Distrief of Columbia, and for other purposes." Provision is therein made for the payment of the debts of the Distriet in bonds to be issued by the Sinking Fund Commisstoners, rounling 50 years and bearing interest at the rate of 263-160 per annum, with payment of the princh pal and interest guaranteed by the United States. The Government by which these debts were created in their payment. Judging from the transaction in other bonds, there are good grounds in my opinion for apprehension that bonds bearing this rate of interest when issued will be worth much less than their equivalent in the current money of the United States. This appears to me to be unjust to those to whom these bonds be paid, and the extent of difference between debts of the District. My opinion is that to require creditors of the District of Columbia to receive these bonds at par when it is apparent that to be conto money they must be sold at a large discount, will not only prove great! injurious to the credit of the District, but will reflect unfavorably upon the credit and good faith of the I would recommend, therefore, that pro vision be made at the present session of Congress to in crease the interest upon these bonds so that when sold they will bring an equivalent in money, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to negotiate the sale of these bonds at not less than par, and pay the proceeds thereof to those twho may be ascertained to have valid claims against the District of Columbia

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 20. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESI

U. S. GBANT

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The following is the re port on the President's message, submitted by Mr

Allison from the Committee on District Affairs: The Joint Committee on the Affairs of the District of Columbia to whom was referred the message of the President relative to one feature of the bill entitled. " An act for the government of the District of Columbia and for other purposes," report that the investigation made by this Committee discloses the fact that much of the indebtedness proposed to be funded into the bond provided for was created when there was no adequate provision for payment and upon a basis of credit, the contractors understanding at the time that they were to receive evidences of indebtedness the time of payment of which was uncertain, by reason whereof these there were no means whereby the Committee could determine the matter with absolute cer tainty, after giving the matter careful considera tion, they believe that a bond of the character tion, they believe that a bond of the character provided for would be as a rule fully equal in value to what the contractors expected to receive under their contracts. Beside this, the afunding proposed is per missive and not compulsory. The creditors have all the security they had when the debt was created, and in addition the option to accept the bonds provided for. No injustice, therefore, will be done in any creditor who shall take such bonds in lie in of the securities he now holds. The idea that there is anything like repudiation in the bill is a mistake. The bill does not compel any holder of District securities to take bonds for them; it merely gives him the option to do so or retain them and nortely gives him the option to do so or retain them an receive payment thereof when the District may be ab to pay. The changes made in regard to the Distric-

be funded under it. As to small creditors, such as laborers, &c., the bill contemplates their payment in the contemplates their payment in the contemplates of their payment in would be unwise in the opinion of your Committee to set an example of issuing fifty-year bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3.65 per cent, they have fixed that rate in the bill and their opinion remains unchanged. charged.

That there may be no misapprehension as to the piedge of the United States, we here repeat it in the exact words of the bill: "And the faith of the United States is hereby piedged that the United States will, by proper propertional appropriations as contemplated in this act, and by causing to be levied upon the property within said District such taxes as will provide the revenues necessary to pay the interest on said bonds as the same may become due and payable, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof at maturity."

Your Committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of the message.

WM. B. ALLISON,
A. G. THUEMAN,
WM. M. STEWART,
J. N. WILSON,
HUGH J. JEWETT.

THE STEEL OF THE

THE BILL FINALLY SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, June 20.-The President yesterday

STRAW BIDS IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPART-MENT.

THE COMMITTEE REPORT ON REPRESENTATIVE STONE'S CHARGES-THE OFFICIALS OF THE DE-PARTMENT PRONOUNCED FREE FROM ALL BLAME-A GENEROUS COMPLIMENT TO THEIR VIGILANCE AND FIDELITY - THE ABUSES CHARGED NOT FOUND TO EXIST IN THE DEPART-

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1874. The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads has submitted a report on the charges made by Representative Stone that abuses and irregularities exist in the Post-Office Department in relation to certain mail contracts, the payment to conractors, and contracts for temporary service. The ommittee, after an elaborate examination of the ubject, say that the facts and proceedings relating to the letting of the routes specified in the preamble to Mr. Stone's resolution, and the employment of the temporary service rendered necessary by the failure of the bidders to enter into contracts and perform the service, furnished a fair illustration of some at least of the annoyances and difficulties to which the Post-Office Department was constantly exposed under the system of "straw" bidding to which it was subjected. The present Postmaster-General has, since he assumed the administration of the affairs of the Post-Office Department, frequently called the attention of Congress to these irregularities and abuses, recommending from time to time such legislation at was suggested by the experience of the Department for the purse of preventing, if possible, their continuance and repetition, and, so far as the Committee have been able to discover, after a very full and careful investigation, they believe he has with an energy and industry worthy of special commendation, faithfully striven to protect the Government from any serious losses, which would otherwise have been sustained in consequence of these unlawful combinations and illegal practices; under the advertisement of 2,414 routes, at least 20,000 bids were received and examined, and as soon as it became manifest that the lowest bidders upon a number of them, including all of those embraced by Representative Stone in his charges, would fail to enter into the contract, which was directed to be executed prior to the 1st day of July, 1871, the Postmaster-General proceeded to lay all the facts before the Attorney-General, for the purpose of obtaining his opinion, as to the true interpretation of the laws bearing upon the subject, and of being officially advised as to the proper course for the Department to pursue under the cirumstances for the protection of the interests of the United States and the rights af honest bona fide bidders. Under the intrepretrtion of the law as it then stood but little, if anything, was left to the discretion of the Postmaster General. He no authority to disregard the rule defined by the Attorney-General, nor accept any other bid upon the list in place of the failing bidder, and his plain duty was to execute the law as he found it. That he and his assistants in the Department made every effort within the scope of their authority to detect and prevent fraudulent bidding, and that they honestly endeavored to perform their whole duty faithfully and in the best interests of the evidence taken in the nvestigation leaves no room to doubt; and while the prices paid for temporary services in some of the cases in which it became necessary to employ it, were higher than a portion of the lowest and probably irresponsible bids for the regular service of four years upon the same route, yet the testimony proved very conclusively that the temporary contract, the only one the Postmaster-General was then authorized to make, was uniformly given to the lowest bidder for that kind of service and that in no case was it awarded at a price in excess of what was believed to be a fair and reasonable compensation for such service. The Committee say if the bill which recently passed the House should become a law, it will have the desired effect of preventing straw bidding, and further, that the uncontradicted evidence fully established the fact that no payments of money were made in any instances in advance of the service, nor until after the expiration of the quarter in which the work was done. Believing that while the combinations for straw bidding have frequently been entered into by outside persons. the alleged abuses and irregularities have not existed and do not exist in the Post-Office Department, as charged in the preamble and resolution referred to by the Committee; and being of opinion, after a very thorough examination of the whole question, that the charges against the officers of that depart ment have not been sustained, the Committee ask

sideration of the subject. This was agreed to. SATURDAY'S SESSION IN THE HOUSE. ADOPTION OF THE CONFERENCE FINANCIAL BILL BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY-A PARLIAMENT ARY TILT-THE ARKANSAS SELECT COMMITTEE TO BE CONTINUED DURING THE RECESS-DEFEAT OF THE ATTEMPT TO SUBSTITUTE INDIAN AGENTS FOR THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS-CORRUPT JUDGES BEING BROUGHT TO A RECKONING-THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL FAVORABLY PLACED FOR EARLY ACTION NEXT SESSION.

that the preamble and resolution be laid on the

table, and that they be discharged from further con-

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 20 .- The most important feature of to-days's House proceedings was the report of the Conference Committee on the Currency bill. Mr. Dawes, who, as Chairman of the Committee, presented the report, explained and advocated it in a half-hour's speech, in which he expressed his regret that the bill now reported did not contain, as the first Conference bill had contained, any provision fixing a time for the resumption of specie payments. Still there were other features in the bill which commended themselves to his approval and induced him to urge the House to sustain the report. One of these was that it fixed definitely the amount of the legal-tender issue at \$382,000,000, and required it all to be in circulation instead of any part of it being kept locked up as a reserve to be used in controlling stock speculations and regulating prices in Wall-st. Another of them was that it restricted bank-note circulation, and checked any further efforts at inflation, so that the business community could always know the total amount of currency in circulation. The third feature of the bill was that it provided for a redistribution of the bank-note currency, taking from the banks in the Eastern States \$55,000,000 of surplus circulation and distributing it among the Southern and Western States that have not had

Gen. Hawley made a violent attack upon the bill, as being a long step away from resumption, and as widening the breach between gold values and paper money. Mr. Hale of Maine followed in a declaraNEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1874.-TRIPLE SHEET.

tion that he, like Gen. Hawley, was in favor of redistribution, but that, unlike Gen. Hawley, he voted for it whenever he had an opportunity, whereas Gen. Hawley, while professing to be in favor of it, had just informed the House that he would vote against the bill providing for it. Gen. Hawley resented this, and protested, with all his fiery impetnosity, that the assertion of Mr. Hale was unjust and ungentlemanly and dishonorable. The Speaker rapped furiously with his gavel, but could not prevent Gen. Hawley's words being heard all over the house. Mr. Maynard required that the objectionsble expressions be taken down and reported to the House, but the Speaker, without waiting for that formality, decided that the words were entirely unparliamentary. Gen. Hawley put an additional sting into the original insult by offering to withdraw just so much of his remarks as were unparliamentary, and Mr. Hale went on with his speech, merely remarking that he was too old a member to be cowed down by the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. Marsball of Illinois, who had also served on the Conference Committee, sustained the report, but asserted that it was not to be regarded as a final settlement of the finance question. He defended his section from the imputation of being in any sense in favor of anything tending to repudiation. Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania made a clear and forcible demonstration of the views by which he was guided in his support of the measure, and Mr. Maynard of Tennessee warned the House and the country that the whole finance question was balanced between the alternatives of free banking on the one hand and the annihilation of the whole National bank system on the other. At the close of the discussion the Conference report received the overwhelming approval of a vote of five and a half to one-Yeas, 221; Nays, 40. In view of the difficulty which finance propositions have experienced all through the session of getting even a simple majority, this large vote was a handsome compliment to Mr. Dawes and

Arkansas matters came in for attention on two or three several occasions to-day. The first was a proposition to continue the powers of the Select Committee during the vacation, so that, if it chooses to make a personal visit to the late scene of civil commotion, it may do so. This was agreed to by a close party vote. The next was a resolution to supply to the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and some of the accounting officers of the Trensury, copies of the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee in the proposed impeachment case of Judge Story of the Western District of Arkansas, in order that some action may be taken to compel the thieving officials there, and particularly the Marshal, to disgorge some of the plunder with which they enriched themselves by means of fraudulent vouchers. This resolution was supplemented by another to furnish the same Government officials with copies of the equally instructive testimony on the same subject taken by the Committee on Contingent Expenditures in the Department of Justice, of which Mr. Sener of Virginial is Chairman. Both were adopted.

The Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill was not so fortunate as that on the Currency bill, its report having been rejected by a vote of 67 Yeas to 147 Nays. The point on which it met such a signal overthrow was in that it restored the old thieving Indian Agent system for that of the Indian Peace Commissioners, who, according to the declaration of Mr. Beck of Kentucky, were forced out of their positions because they served to prevent stealing; but who, according to another authority, Mr. Hancock of Texas, had resigned because the attraction of the dignity and romance of their mission had worn off. Another conference was ordered, but, the hour of taking a recess, the Speaker had not been able to form a new Committee, Messrs. Longhridge of Iowa and Parker of Missouri, who had served on the first Committee, declining to serve on the second, and Mr. Starkweather also declining

The process of thinning out the United States Judiciary in the reconstructed States still goes Within a week, Story of Arkansas has resigned, under the pressure of the bill to abelish his judicial district. Since then articles of impeachment have been reported against Judge Durell, and to-day Judge Busvictims. Mr. Wilson of Indiana, the Congressional Nemesis of evil-doers in public life, is now on the tracks of the Judge who was once the glory of Tam-

Near the close of the day's session the House went to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of a large number of House bills with Senate amend-

In the further disposal of business on the Speaker's table during the evening, the Senate Supplementary Civil-Rights bill was reached. The vote upon its passage was 140 to 91, so that, as it required a twothirds majority to pass anything on the Speaker's table, it failed. Some colloquy then ensued as to whether it should be refeared to the Judiciary Committee or remain on the Speaker's table, and finally its friends decided that its position on the Speaker's table, where it would be one of the first bills at the next seession, was more favorable than if it were in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, which would be 17th on the list of committees to be called, and would not probably be reached next session. It was therefore left on the Speaker's table. The bill to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases was referred. A bill for the benefit of the Texas Pacific Railroad was passed. the yeas and nays being refused. The second conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was presented and passed, and then, within a quarter of an hour of midnight, the House adjourned till 10; a.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION NOT DEAD YET.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1874. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, although not yet technically in the hands of the House, has been carefully examined to-day by the House Committee on Appropriations, who will be ready to report it back to the House to-morrow as soon as it is referred to them. One of the chief points of disagreement between the two Houses is in regard to the Civil Service Commission. The House, by a vote of about two to one, under the lead of Butler, scalped Civil Service reform, and the Senate by an equally large vote insist that the Commission shall remain in existence. The result will probably be a compro-mise by which the Commission will be perpetuated, at least in name.

DISAGREEMENT IN THE GENEVA AWARD CON-

FERENCE. The Conference Committee on the Geneva Award have thus far failed to reach a conclusion, and the present prospect is that disagreement will be the only fruit of their labors. Frequent sessions have been held, and yesterday the Committee on the part of the House presented their ultimatum, which was that the present bill might include only the actual uninsured losers by the depredations of the Rebel ernisers, leaving the question as to other claimants for future decision. There is little prospect, however, that any action will be taken at the present session. The difficulty seems to lie in the adjustment of the claims of the insurance companies and was a respirate. and war premium payers.

SPECULATIONS CONCERNING THE NEW DISTRICT GOV-ERNMENT. There is much speculation as to whom the Presi-

dent will appoint to be Commissioners for the government of the District under the law which he signed yesterday. It is positively known that not many days ago he gave unqualified assurances to prominent members of the ring that Gov. Shepherd should be at the head of the ad interim Gov-

LATEST PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY AN AMENDMENT TO THE MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION BILL PASSED-COMPROMISE ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT-M. RANC LIKELY TO BE UN-

M. Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, announced that the Government had accepted an amendment proposed by M. Clapier, to the bill, which extends for two years the operation of the present law, providing that the nomination of Mayors shall be made by the Government. The amendment was

therefore adopted by a vote of 358 Yeas to 329 Nays. The Committee of the Assembly has ununimously resolved to unseat M. Ranc, because of the sentence imposed upon him by a military tribunal for partici-

CONFLICTS BETWEEN PARTIES.

facilitate the opening of a way, not to a fusion, not the florid jubilation and arrogance of the Imperialists, it conveys as a possibility to the more sensible free of party prejudice-that the next fixed government in France is to be Imperial or Republican.

keep open a back door for the entrance of a future royal tenant.

Two or three days later the Left Center issued their responsive manifesto. The distinctive essence of that document lies in two of its paragraphs. In one of these its authors and original 108 (now more numerous) signers epigrammatically state their opinion, that the adoption by the Assembly of Article I. of the Dufaure bill, reported May 19, 1873, would be a sure pledge of stability for France, inasmuch as it "make Marshal MacMahon, not the President of a seven-years Republic, but a seven years President of the Republic. In the other paragraph they fully confess and sanction the reservation, inherent in a republican constitution, of the sovereign national right of modification. But after their two essential, particular paragraphs in the body of the Conservative Republican manifesto, comes a final one of general importance. The purport of this is: The National Assembly sitting. which has been fruitless for this year, either can or cannot, under present pressure, create some sort of a constitution; if one of a republican sort, that would be well. But even if one of the republican sort be arranged, its production can but be the imminent prelude to a prepared dissolution of the Assembly, to which consummation the Assembly by

It would seem to the outside observer that little honestly, surprised that the other has not con tributed the costly essentials of spirit and sweetness

FRENCH POLITICS.

Paris, Saturday, June 20, 1874. The Chamber of the Assembly was crowded to-day with Deputies, and the galleries well filled with eager observers of the proceedings. The Municipal Organization bill was again before the body, it appearing that though the reporter of the Decentralization Committee yesterday announced its withdrawal, the minority of that committee subsequently took up the bill and secured the adoption, by a vote of 579 against 34, of an amendment maintaining the present system of municipal elections, thus overthrowing the three clauses of the bill which provide for the representation of the minority by cumulative voting. These clauses having been stricken from the bill, it again came up in the Assembly today in its modified form.

pation in the doings of the Commune.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RIGHT AND LEFT CENTERS-FAILURE TO FORM A UNION-THE PROGRAMMES OF THE TWO PARTIES-THE QUARREL BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND BONA-PARTISTS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PARIS, June 10 .- The table of contents of this week's political record is richly furnished; there are two high-spiced brawls in heated sessions at Versailles, and a pair of programmes. Beginning with the programmes, the first is set forth by the Right Center, or rather by a portion of that group. The pretended, or one of the pretended objects of it, is to a junction, but to a conjunction of the two Centers. How the negotiations carried on during the late parliamentary vacations, with a view to effect that purpose, ended, and how the Duke de Broglie's ministry went out, is still fresh in the memories of such of your readers as amuse themselves with watching the curious, prolonged game of French politics. The worst defeated party at that time was the Right-Center, the doctrinaire-parliamentary - constitutional - monarchical - conservative party. To be temporarily defeated was disagreeable; to be put out of power was unpleasant, and, besides, it was all wrong, and only to be accounted for by the transient judicial blindness to right of other conservative groups. But the success of the Bonapartists in the Nièvre elections (largely owing to the administrative policy of the just defeated "Protégé of the Empire") was very alarming, and, indeed, to the Left Center as well as to the Right Center. If it does not entirely justify even of French royalists what has long been clear as a certainty to foreign and native observers, who are

But with the members of the Right Center, who are yet more doctrinaire than royalist, and more anti-republican than either, not defeat, nor danger, nor foresight can inspire a doubt of themselves and their doctrine. "If there is danger (and all the more if there is danger), then should other conservatives unite their forces to ours for warding it off," is their reasoning. Thus the Right Center that is, some sixty members of that group), after due and solemn deliberation, issued their manifesto, what we might call their platform, of concessions to the Left Center. It is said that the politic Duke d'Aumale, who spends so much of his time in absence from his military headquarters at Besançon, came up to Paris | Among the visitors to-day was the King of Saxony. expressly to examine the new sliding planks of this | There are many American exhibitors, and some of them platform, which is evidently a piece of workmanship after the Duke de Broglie's pattern. It begins with the statement: "France desires a stable government," and goes on, as if in deduction from that unquestionable premise, with a series of propositions, the sum of which is: "Therefore, do not let us have a stable government, not even for seven years." What they propose is, to keep MacMahon where he is, with his present title (" President of the Republic," which, however, is not cited in terms for seven years, if he lives so long; should he meanwhile, by death or of his own will, leave the post, and in any case at the end of this term, the question of the form of government, till then utterly "reserved," shail be reopened to all dis-

In brief, some sixty gentlemen of the Right Center ask French Conservatives in general and Repubtican Conservatives in particular to join with them in signing a peculiarly loose tenement lease to President MacMahon for seven years or less, the elementary provision of which is that the lessee

could be added to make this proposition of the Left Center any plainer. Not so do the Right Center doctrinaires think. The last renewed attempt at union, fusion, mingling, joining, or conjunction of the two Centers, follows its predecessors down stream. The most noteworthy circumstance connected with the failure is that it marks another advanced stage on the road to dissolution. The attempt in itself is wofully characteristic of the plentiful lack in otherwise eminently intelligent French politicians of politic sense. It is as if you and I, being commonly athirst, and agreed that a punch is what we both pant after, say each to the other : "Well, now, you bring your share, as I will mine, of the five or six constituent ingredients;" and then both of us bring lemons and hot water, quite, and more or less This latest partial array of the moderately repub-

yesterday in the Versailles theater must be mentioned. M. Ledru-Rollin made his speech last week It was a bad, helpless effort of a man once the exceptional orator of France to reproduce his old effects from the tribune. But the wild, mad howling from respectable Conservative members with which M. Ledru-Rollin's statements were received partly sustained that broken man and involuntarily softened his fall. Any explanation of the feeble speech would take more space than any one should claim

When yesterday a passionate, howlingly violent party quarrel broke out between the Republicans and the Bonapartists, the outside observer had to take account of Gambetta's passionate attack, and of Rouher's as passionate reply. The eminently unparliamentary manner of the orators, who are admitted to represent respectively the Republicans and the Imperialists, gives to the person who reads the report of the session a feeling not unlike repugnance. To resume briefly the results of this last quarrel and the political events that immediately preceded it, it might be said that they afford tangible proof that we are drifting toward a solution, but whatever that is likely to be no one is safe in pre-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BRITISH POLITICS.

CONSERVATIVE GAIN IN THE NORTH DURHAM ELEC-TION-MOTION RESPECTING HOME BULE TO BE LONDON, Saturday, June 20, 1974.

The Parliamentary election in North Durham has resulted in the return to the House of Commons of Charles N. Palmer, Liberal, one of the former members, and George Elliott, Conservative. The election of Mr. Elhott is a gain for the Conservatives.

LONDON, June 21, 1874. The Observer publishes the text of a Home Rule reso-lution which Dr. Isaac Butt, M. P. for Limertek, proposes to move on the 30th of June in the House of Comons. It is in substance as follows: "That, in the opinion of the House, it is expedient and just to restore to the Irish nation the power of managing exclusively Irish affairs in an Irish Parliament; provision being made at the same time for maintaining the integrity of the empire by leaving to the Imperial Parliament the control of imperial affairs."

LABOR QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND, STRIKE OF MINERS IN YORKSHIRE ENDED-DEMON-STRATION OF SYMPATHY WITH AGRICULTURAL

LONDON, June 21, 1874. The strike, in which more than 10,000 miners were engaged in Cieveiand, Yorkshire, is now ended, with the acceptance of the masters' terms, which im-

pose a reduction of 12; per cent in wages. A great demonstration of sympathy for the agri-cultural laborers locked out from work was made in Manchester yesterday. The members of the trades unions to the number of 25,000 with fifty bands of music marched in procession through the principal streets. A mass meeting was subsequently held at the Pomons Gardens, at which it is estimated upward of 50,000 peo ple were present. Mr. Arch and other prominent friends

of the workingmen delivered addresses. THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. THE TOWN OF PIGUERAS INVESTED BY THE CARLISTS

-FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR A LOAN. Paris, Saturday, June 20, 1874. The latest advices from Spain state that the

frontier town of Figueras, in the Province of Gerona, is closely invested by the Carlist chieftain, Saballs. Herr Hatzfeld, who was sent from Germany to Spain with an offer of a loan to be guaranteed by a mortgage upon the Philippine Islands, has failed in his mission,

Telegraphic communication between France and Spain

MADRID, June 21, 1874. Gen. Concha reperts that the roads in the nighborhood of Estella are impracticable for heavy artillery, and he will be obliged to suspend operations for the present.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT BREMEN. PRIZES AWARDED TO AMERICAN EXHIBITORS-PA-CIFIC REMARKS OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE. BREMEN, Saturday, June 20, 1874.

An agricultural exhibition is held here. have received prizes. The Senate of Bremen to-day gave a panguet in honor of the exhibitors. The Crown Prince given to the Emperor William, and in his remarks expressed the hope that the foreign exhibitors would, on their return to their homes, convey the assurance to their countrymen that nowhere was the wish for the eaceful continuance of the labors of civilization stronger than in the rehabilitated German Empire.

COLLISION IN THE SEA OF MARMORA. LOSS OF A TURKISH VESSEL WITH 320 LIVES. CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, June 20, 1874

Intelligence has reached here of a terrible isaster in the Sea of Marmora. The Turkish vessel Kars, en route for Salonica, was run into vesterday by an Egyptian vessel named the Behera, and sunk in a w minutes. The Kars had 340 persons on board, including passengers and crew, and of this number 320

THE BRAZILIAN CABLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH OFF THE COAST OF . BRAZIL.

LONDON, Monday, June 22, 1874. The steamer Edinburgh, which is laying the siegraph cable from the Cape Verd Islands to Brazil. has arrived off the Brazilian coast. The following dis patch was received to-day from on board:

Noon—Sunday.

Spliced on the intermediate cable in 1,100 fathours this morning. Hope to make the final splice at 3 this afternoon. The cable is in perfect condition.

DEMONSTRATION BY THE POPE'S ADHER-

ENTS. ROME, June 21, 1874. As the multitude were returning from a grand Te Deum at St. Peter's, the Pope was seen at on of the windows of the Vatican. Hundreds of people waved their handkerchiefs, and some ex-Pontifica; policemen shouted, "Long live the Pope, our King."

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN HOLLAND.

everal arrests were made. The troops cleared and tool

possession of the streets.

THE HAGUE, Saturday, June 20, 1874. There is a crisis in the Dutch Ministry. The Chambers have rejected the Government bill lowering the franchise, and the Ministers have, in consequence, tendered their resignations to the King.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS IN CUBA. ACTION OF MERCHANTS, BANKERS, AND BANKS IN REGARD TO THE RATE OF GOLD-THE INHABIT-ANTS EXHORTED TO SAVE THE ISLAND FROM FINANCIAL BUIN.

HAVANA, June 21 .- Thirty-six leading merchants, bankers, and banks have signed an agreement to receive foreign coin at the following rates of valuation The pound stering at \$5; Louis d'or at \$4; American \$50 piece at \$21; the Mexican, Chilian, Costa Rican, and Poruvian new onnee at \$17; Spanish 100 reals at \$5 50.

All other merchants and mercantile establishments are requested to sign or conform to the agreement.

The Havana journals exhort the inhabitants to throw off their letharry and do something to save the island from financial roin before it is too late.

FOREIGN NOTES. An immense waterspout formed in the har-

bor of Havana yesterday, and passed through the shipping, causing much damage. The Russian bark Jenny was capsized, and several small boats were sunk. No lives were lost. The men-of-war fixed blank cartridges, which had the effect of dissolving the column of water.

The members of the Academy of Science and the University authorities at Berlin joined in giving a farewell dinner on Saturday night to the Hon. George teaches, among other things, that by no possibility can the doctrinaire Liberals ever become the allies of French Republicans.

The two brawls which occurred last Thursday and for intellectual freedom.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

XILIID CONGRESS-

RAILROAD OUTRAGES.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS NEARLY WRECKED. DASTARDLY ATTEMPTS AT WHOLESALE MURDER OBSTRUCTIONS PLACED ON THE NEW-HAVEN TRACK NEAR GREENWICH, CONN.-FOUR MES ARRESTED.

Two attempts to hurl trains from the New-

York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad were made ast Friday night, near Green wich, Conn. If the perpetrators of these deeds had carefully surveyed the road from one end to the other, it is doubtful if they could have found a spot where their murderous plans could have been put in execution with greater likelihood of success than that which they selected. The scene of the work is a small covered bridge, about 75 feet long, between Greenwich and the long trestle bridge at Cos Cob, and about a mile from the former place. The approach from this side is around a curve so sharp that before the rays from the head-light can pierce the gloom of the bridge, the locomotive is fairly upon it, and it is impossible to stop before the other side is renched. About 20 feet below the oridge is the water which it crosses, and which is one of the vicinity and give it the appearance of an enormous gridiron. The stream rises and falls with the tide, but at the furthest obb it is very deep. Near the bridge its banks are strewn with large lagged rocks—the waste of pier building. The trains which these men attempted to wreck run at the rate of 30 miles per hour, and de not slacken their speed while crossing the bridge; and if either had left the track, it must inevitably have broken through the frail frame-work and been dashed to pieces on the bowlders or submerged in the water. Both trains carry heavy loads of passengers, and if the plot on either one had succeeded, the loss of life would

The first attempt was made upon the Boston Express mail, which leaves the Grand Central depot at 8:10 p. m. and passes Greenwich about an hour later, being known to employes of the road as the "Springfield owl," It went through Greenwich at the usual time, and just after entering the covered bridge, the engineer says, the engine struck something which he did not see, but which gave it a very heavy shock and made it rock violently, although it did not lessen its momentum. Ha supposed the obstable was a stone which had been knocked on the track by chance, and [as he believed his engine had hurled it where it could do no more harm, he merely reported the occurrence at Stamford, which is the third station beyond the bridge and the first one of importance. There, his assurance that all was right at bridge calmed the fears which were at first aroused by the story, and no one was sent back to investigate the case. A freight train followed the 2:30 express, and its engineer, in response to questions, said the bridge was clear.

The second attempt was made on the Boston express which leaves the Grand Central Depot at 9:10 p. m. and reaches Greenwich about 10:10, and is called by the railroad men the " little" or " shore-line owi." It thundered out of the depot at its proper time very heavily onded with passengers, and in due time left Greenwich behind. The engineer and fireman say that just as they rolled under the first arch of the covered bridge they saw three heavy rocks wedged between the ties one engine's length ahead. The engine struck the rocks before their hands had fairly grasped the lever of the throttle-valve, for which they both jumped, but so evenly that instead of being dashed through the side of the bridge the train was instantly stopped. As far as can be learned no injury was done to passengers beyond a few slight bruises to heads caused by the sudden shock, and momentary fright. One of the stones was sent flying like a shot through the side of the bridge, breaking several stanchious and timbers. The shock sent the other stones along the track, rend ing several ties and bumping heavily against the rails, out they soon rolled down upon the lower timbers, be tween which they remained wedged. The engine's pilot was smashed, and some of the front work was broken ; but no other damage was done. Both engineer and fir man sprang out on the track, in hopes of discovering the would-be murderers. The fireman saw a man in light-colored coat lurking at the edge of the woods which line the track, and immediately gave chase; but the fellow easily eluded him in the darkness. The train was set in motion and proceeded slowly to Stamford where the event was reported, another engine procured and the journey resumed.

Two men were ejected at Greenwich on Friday even

ing from a car in a freight train which precedes the "Springfield owl" by about 40 minutes. They had concealed themselves in the car to get a free ride. They said nothing and proceeded up the track. The man who turned them out cannot remember them, as it was David B. Carey, the depot agent at Stamford, arrested two suspicious-looking fellows as they were passing out Frederick William of Germany spoke in reply to a toast of the town. One said his name was William Smith from Philadelphia. He had met his companion, who called himself John Ragen, at New-Rochelle on the preceding morning. Ragen were a light-colored coat, tradictory stories. First they said they were at the Cos Cob bridge when the freight train which run between the two "owl" trains passed, and arrived in Stamford, on foot, at 11 p. m. Afterward they said that they arrived at Stamford on the treight train which went before the "Springfield owl. They claimed to have no knowledge of the occurrence at the covered bridge. Mr. Cary says they looked like working men who were out of money and searching for something to do. At 3 p. m. on Saturday he arrested two men in the town who looked like tramps. They said they were from Brooklyn, bound for New-Haven, and were looking for work. Their names the reporter could not ascertain. On being taken to the juil where Smith and Ragen were detained, the four recognized one another, and, in response to questions, said they had met at New-Rochelle the previous day. The four were taken to New-Haven by officers who were sent from that city by the Superintendent of the road for the purpose. The pair last arrested professed perfect willingness to go, and, indeed, seemed giad of the ride The others were slient. Mr. Carey doubts if the men nailing from Brooklyn know anything of the matter. It is understood that the men will be examined in Nev Haven to-day.

The theory of the attempted wreck most generally

adopted is that Smith and Ragen are the men who were ejected from the freight oar at Greenwich, and that, out of revence, they tried to damage the railroad company's property by obstructing the track. This, of course, is only a theory. Two attempts were made last Winter between Bridgeport and New-Haven to thrown trains from the track. No arrests were made. The object in these cases is supposed to have been robbery. The "Springfield owi" always has an Adams express car, and this invariably has a valuable load. The "Shoreline owi" carries the mail on her trips west.

SEIZURE OF THE FORMS OF A NEW-ORLEANS NEWSPAPER.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 21 .- At 12:30 last night, when the last forms of The Bulletin were being con veyed to the press room, they were seized by the M tropolitan Police, by order of Police Judge McArthur, and locked up in the Central Station, where they still remain. The Bulletin appeared this morning with six printed and two blank pages, closing with an editorial under the caption "Another Midnight Order; An Out-rage on American Liberty; The Press to be Buillied and Suppressed." The Bulletin says:

Whether Durell, Kellogg, Badger, or their underlings whether bereit, Actions, Basics, or their underhous are implicated, we cannot as yet say, but that this bold, audacious and villatnous robbery on the highway of a newspaper's material, on its way to the press, was effected, simply because of The Bulletin's daring and outspoken exposure of fraud and corruption, is certain. Judge McArthur states positively that he did not issue an order for the seizure of The Bulletin's forms. It now appears that the police acted under orders of Chief of Police Badger. The power behind Badger has not been

OPPOSITION TO CANADIAN RECIPROCITY IN THE BOOK TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21 .- A meeting of the Pinladelphia Book Trade Association was held on Saturday, the object of which was to enter a protest against the enactment of the Reciprocity treaty with Canada by the Senate. Under this treaty a Canadian merchant, dealing in any manufactured articles, can import them them, can suip them to this country duty free. A series them, can sing tuem to this country day ree. A series of resolutions, expressing alarm lest Canada, under the provisions of the treaty, should become the great entrepot for the reception of goods from all ports of the world, to se legality amuggied into the United States, and stating that the treaty inaugurates free-trade and involves the necessity of collecting the entire revenues of the tovernment by internal taxation was unanimously adopted.